

48657 to 48688—Continued.**48678. MANIHOT TWEEDIANA** Muell. Arg. Euphorbiaceæ.

A wild Brazilian species from which the Indians are said to obtain edible varieties by cultivating the plants for a few years.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47971.

48679. MIMOSA RAMULOSA Benth. Mimosaceæ.

A small, much-branched shrub from Brazil, up to 5 feet high, with spiny stems, petioles, and peduncles. The solitary flower heads, which appear in the spring, are covered with inverted prickles. The nearly cylindrical pods are clothed with stout spines. It is quite similar to *Mimosa ciliata*, from which it is distinguished principally by its unjointed pods and its 3-nerved leaflets. (Adapted from *Arechavaleta, Flora Uruguaya, vol. 1, p. 427.*)

48680. MIMOSA URUGUENSIS Hook. and Arn. Mimosaceæ.

A small, branched shrub found along the banks of the Rio Uruguay, 2 to 3 meters high, with a few stout, strong, straight spines. The small cylindrical shoots are lustrous and smooth. The calyx is very short, the corolla 3 to 4 mm. and glabrous; the pod is 2 to 2.5 cm. long and 4 to 6 mm. broad. (Adapted from *Arechavaleta, Flora Uruguaya, vol. 1, p. 431.*)

48681. MYRRHINIUM RUBRIFLORUM (Camb.) Berg. Myrtaceæ.

A forest tree from Brazil, with the young branches compressed and the puberulent leathery leaves soon becoming glabrous. The purplish flowers are in axillary cymes. (Adapted from *Martius, Flora Brasiliensis, vol. 14, pt. 1, p. 466.*)

48682. OCOTEA ARECHAVELETAE Mez. Lauraceæ.

"A tree, 10 to 12 meters high, with oval, entire, coriaceous leaves, shining green on top and pale green on the under side. The dark-yellow flowers are followed by dark-brown drupaceous fruits." (*Guillot.*)

48683. PASSIFLORA ADENOPODA Moc. and Sesse. Passifloraceæ.

A Mexican ornamental woody climber having cordate leaves with five ovate-acute lobes. The petioles are glandular and the bracts serrate incised. The fruits are inedible. (Adapted from *De Candolle's Prodrumus, vol. 3, p. 330.*)

48684. POMADERRIS APETALA Labill. Rhamnaceæ.

A tree occasionally attaining a height of 60 feet, but usually smaller; native to southeastern Australia. The foliage is eaten readily by stock, often in preference to their customary feed. (Adapted from *Mueller, Select Extra-Tropical Plants, p. 416.*)

48685. PROSOPIS NANDUBEY Lorentz. Mimosaceæ.

A glabrous tree of medium size, frequent in the mountains of Uruguay. The numerous small flowers appear in spring. The pods are falcate or semicircular, with a pulp of acid flavor. The wood is used industrially because of its lasting qualities. (Adapted from *Arechavaleta, Flora Uruguaya, vol. 1, p. 419.*)

48686. QUILLAJA BRASILIENSIS (St. Hil. and Tul.) Mart. Rosaceæ.

Quillay, or *jabon de palo*. A Brazilian tree, 6 to 8 meters high, with an erect trunk and an open crown. The alternate leaves are oblong-lanceolate and the white flowers are in distinct corymbs. The regular